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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

Per Year
One Dollar

September, 1919

Per Copy
Ten Cents

Chick Talk *by the* Early Bird
The September Gardens
County Fair *and* Fall Floral Show
Sowing Seed in Season



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The California Garden

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No. 3

TIN CANS, WEEDS AND BILLBOARDS

A tin can is a useful thing. It is a question, sometimes, as to what constitutes a weed, and possibly even a billboard may have a place somewhere, but we rise to say that we are "forinst" the indiscriminate distribution of all three of these all over our city. For example, canyons which could and probably would be objects of beauty are distinctly unsuitable as repositories for aged tin cans; our parkings are not improved materially by the addition of pigweed, etc., and as for the billboards, the streets and vacant lots are fairly infested with them. We must admit that, as far as such things can be, some of them are very nicely constructed, and represent

the expenditure of a great deal of time, thought and money. We must further admit that a part of their purpose in being is undoubtedly served, as we probably never will forget some of those we have seen, especially some of those which are painted on rocks along our highways.

But we are led to wonder if the impression created by this sort of advertising is exactly that which the manufacturers whose wares are touted thereon would desire. We wonder if the beauty loving public at least, is as apt to be as favorably impressed by the merits of the article advertised as if the matter was presented to them through some other medium.

DANGER AHEAD!



RUMOR is afloat to the effect that there is a plan on foot to cut the timber from Cuyamaca mountain. There are several aspects to this matter. Firstly, there is the history of our privately owned forests (and by the way, something like three years ago this magazine urged that the City of San Diego acquire this property. This was just before it fell into the hands of its present owner) and unfortunately this history tells us, that, generally speaking, our timber resources have been dissipated in a manner which is very little short of criminally wasteful, and after certain species of timber have been practically exterminated, governmental steps have been taken to curb this tendency. This is from the standpoint of the value of the timber as such.

Secondly—but not secondarily, especially in the case of San Diego County—there is the relation of standing timber to water resources. Any forest ranger can tell you what happens where the timber or brush is scraped clean from a watershed, if your own observation has not taught you. Not only does erosion take place;

not only is water (which is the backbone of our western Country) wasted, but flood waters actually become a menace to the safety of property or even human life.

All of this above comment is from a purely economic standpoint, and that consideration should be of primary importance. But it is not unimportant that these forests are things of beauty—of which nothing else will take the place.

San Diego, if it becomes a city worthy of the name, and San Diego County, if it is to take its place among crop growing counties of the state, are absolutely dependent upon the development of every drop of water it is possible to conserve, for irrigation and domestic purposes. This aspect cannot be taken too seriously.

The Garden does not wish to appear rabid on this subject. We realize that there is a possibility, that, if a proper and systematic plan of reforestation is adopted and carried through, some timber might be removed without serious results, but certainly we are distinctly opposed to its being done if there is the slightest danger of the usual procedure being followed.

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD



THE new editorial staff of this magazine have said to me, "What has become of all your chicken stuff?" and hinted that such would be a welcome relief from my usual run, so I am now prepared to enjoy myself and not care a hang how you feel. Chickens! Why I know more about them than the original Jungle Fowl Hen, that puny affair of some couple of pounds that the scientists would have us believe the lordly Brahma of a full stone weight regards as his first ancestor.

It was providential that this chance to explode should come just when I was near to spontaneous combustion. I have lived so darned close to chickens during the past year that I am filled with their eccentricities. Take the matter of suicide in their cult, they know more ways to do it in a minute than man has evolved in a million years. I am moved to instance a few that could hardly be adopted by despondent humans, who, if they would, realize the truth of Koko's remark in the immortal Mikado. "Self execution is a difficult, not to say dangerous, affair." Let us start with the very young and crude effort of the new born to turn over on his back in a narrow space where he cannot reverse. This method belongs to the archtypical consciousness and is supposed to have originated when the female of the species first realized that later in life she was expected to lay eggs. As a variant may be noticed the shoving of a head through a crack of lessening width and working the neck down to the place where the head won't return. I had inadvertently such a crack in a brooder just over the exit and one day I saw a huddle of chicks in this brooder, when all the laws of fowldom said they should be out howling for food. Investigation disclosed the half nude body of the suicide hung smack across the exit and in spite of the contortion of his features a distinct look of triumph at his spectacular exit from this dry world of no worms, could be traced on his countenance.

A third method is quite modern, having come into vogue with scientific (?) line breeding; a necessary adjunct of which is the marking for pedigree purposes of each individual. This is generally accomplished by punching a hole or holes in the web of the foot between the toes. No doubt you think this a long way from sudden and violent death and truly it took my flock ten years to make it useful in their suicide club, but now those who have drawn the losing number seek a convenient prong of wire or stubble and anchor themselves on it by the hole in the foot, eventually

to die lingeringly, if not thwarted by timely discovery. I have never yet seen the least sign of gratitude for release in these cases and this year the method has been most fashionable and the "hung-ups", so to speak, have been taken off fences and brooders and stubble and stray bits of wire and every other projection. Possibly the idea that this utilizing of the punched hole to commit *felo de se* would involve me as an accomplice, lent its charm, but I could not be involved in a more self contained method, which consists in making an insane jump into the air, flapping the wings so that they cross and lock when, if properly done, the contortionist falls on his side and cannot arise. This is in the Koko class; almost an impossibility except to those which make an indecent interval between fluff and feathers, Akin to the eastern Hari Kari, if that be the term I think I have read, was that of a flock using a yard under the brooder of which first lived a squirrel, then a rat, neither of these ever came out after food; they simply scratched a hole to the outside and when they were hungry made a little commotion and at once a chicken shoved his head in this hole and the squirrel and rat did the rest. Both rodents finally got careless and entered a trap, but those chickens live in hopes of another Lord High Executioner. It is strange but true that these suicides are always healthy specimens, the sick and puny live in fear of death; not in search of it. I had one this year that refused to grow after reaching a quarter of a pound weight. He lost every bit of baby fluff without growing a single feather, his whole nude body got polished like a bald head, but he kept warm by grace of other feathers; on cold days he found a well feathered one squatting down and burrowed under him, if that chicken got up he sought another. His eye was red and shone like a live coal and he ate much and all the time and was a disgrace to the yard, but persisted in being in the lime light till something happened to him, over the details of which I must draw a veil, but he did not commit suicide, in spite of every hint.

I read somewhere that that difference in life in the various kingdoms is one of quantity not quality, and really my chickens go far to justify it. For three years or so they have had no wheat, and all of them have daily shrieked at me, "Wheet! Wheet! Wheet!" and seeing that real wheat was quoted at less than a mixture of all kinds of grains and odds and ends like corn stalks, chips of wood, etc., I bought some of the real stuff and when the chickens cried, "Wheet! Wheet! Wheet! !!"

I gave them some, they eyed it askance and looked at me reproachfully; they did not want it half so badly now they could have it. Was not that almost human?

Some visitors asked to see the chickens and said with a badly concealed sneer, "Do you think chickens have got any sense?" I wondered just what sense they meant, but exhibited a cock with a sense of pride and none of humor; he was being trained to look a judge and an audience in the eye without thinking about stews or soups and had gotten the idea he was a devil of a fellow; he stood on a table, threw up his head and blew out his chest and crowed, "Fellow citizens, etc., etc.," totally unconscious of a moulting tail that boasted but two feathers and those both on one side. That bird has views on prohibition.

It is only fair that having written this much for my own amusement I should give you some useful hints,—here they are:

Laying pullets ought not to be sold for one dollar when the butcher will pay two for an old Biddy that has done her stint.

In these days of shorter hours and more pay, hens should not be expected to lay twice on Sunday and holidays.

Don't ever believe a chicken man is making money,—he is merely the net in a game of tennis between the eater of eggs and chickens and the seller of feed and gets all the foul balls in the neck.

Howsomever, the hen is to be respected, she is always at work scratching for a living, gets up with the sun and goes to bed when it does, and in spite of endless interference with her domestic economy lays an egg when she can for somebody else to eat, or to sell or to cold storage or to hatch. Somebody said, "Go to the ant and learn," but I am inclined to doffing hat to the hen; she is better worth a monument than half the folks that have one, which after all is not saying much.

The Vegetable Garden

By E. J. GOOKINS

Now that the vacation months are over it is a good plan to begin to prepare your garden plot for your Fall and Winter Garden. San Diego is very fortunately situated in this respect, that most vegetables will grow through the Fall and Winter months enabling one to plant almost everything except some of the most delicate vining plants.

The gardener must always remember that the essential things to insure a good abundant yield of vegetables are good soil, moisture, warmth, cultivation and good seed, and the lack of any one of these things will in most cases bring an unprofitable crop.

Considerable care should be exercised in preparing your soil before planting, having it stirred up or sub-soiled as deep as possible and thoroughly worked and broken up to remove old lumps and insure even distribution of moisture and easiness of cultivation.

Most soils in Southern California need a certain amount of lime and fertilizer. Hydrated lime and gypsum are recommended to assist in breaking up heavy soils and well rotted barnyard manure is very valuable. As barnyard manure is becoming more difficult to obtain from year to year a great many gardeners are turning more and more to the use of commercial fertilizer. A good grade of commercial fertilizer, when properly applied, will bring the best results.

At the present time, when our fall rains have not started, most of the soil in our home garden is very hard to work up and it is best

to thoroughly soak the plot you wish to plant using an ordinary lawn sprinkler and then digging it up in twenty-four to forty-eight hours afterward, according to the condition of the soil, being sure it is not too wet or dry to break up finely.

Be sure and plant your seed in ground prepared before it dries out too much, at a depth consistent with the variety you are planting, remembering that if it is too shallow it will dry out before germination and if too deep will have trouble in getting up.

The correct application of moisture to a newly made garden is an art that will come by experience and whenever possible it is best to use the ditch method letting water soak the plants or seed through the soil. In spraying water on freshly planted seed very often a crust is formed that will not allow the tender shoots to break through. Moisture and warmth are closely allied in plant growth and it is always well to bear in mind that no matter how good condition of soil, moisture, and all other elements are to make a successful garden, if there is not sufficient warmth in the soil things will not grow.

We are particularly fortunate in San Diego in our climate that always insures enough warmth to keep things growing. Winter gardening in San Diego and vicinity is now in its infancy and in a few years to come we will be known all over the Middle West by our fresh garden truck that will be produced at a time that that section of the United States is covered in its winter coat.

Seeds for Fall Sowing

By J. G. MORLEY, Superintendent of City Parks

This subject covers not only the sowing of annuals but it also includes biennials and perennials that, sown at this season, will bloom the following year.

Annuals are among the most beautiful and useful of garden plants both for spring, summer and winter flowering in Southern California. In the eastern states it is too cold for annuals in the winter season unless grown in green houses, and for Southern California the variety is limited. A large number of flowers that are grown as annuals in the east are perennials in this climate, that is, they will produce flowers for several seasons without renewing each season. Among them may be mentioned Gaillardia Picta and Lorenziana, Petunias, Snap Dragons, etc.

Biennials are plants that produce their flowers the second year after sowing the seed. This can be obviated to a large extent by sowing in the early fall thereby saving several months in the growing season and the care of the plants should they be sown in the spring. The results will be fully as good or better, as there is not the tendency to have overgrown plants and while the spring sown plants will probably have more bloom the quality is generally not as satisfactory as when sown in the fall.

Perennials (herbaceous) are plants that generally flower within one year after sowing the seed and after the plants have developed their growth they may be propagated chiefly by cuttings or divisions.

Herbaceous perennials cover a large field and it is unnecessary to cover the whole list in this article. The seeds of many may be sown in the fall and have bloom the following season.

For general sowing the same conditions will apply to practically all the hardy varieties of flowering plants.

Preparation of the beds: They should be spaded up and thoroughly pulverized. Settle the ground by light tamping and water. After it is dried out sufficiently rake the ground about 2 inches deep and pulverize the material very fine, then level off and press it lightly with a planed board about 12 inches square. The seeds may then be sown and pressed in the ground. To cover them use a mixture of leaf mould, sand and loam, equal parts, thoroughly mixed and spread over the seed just enough to cover the seeds about 1-16 of an inch. Water with a watering pot with a very fine rose. Do not under any condition let the surface dry, as it will kill the seed germ and the results will be disappointing.

If the bed is in an exposed situation shading will have to be done. The best way is to make a frame and cover with cheese cloth or burlap and put over the seed bed about 2 inches above the ground. This will admit air and there will not be the tendency for the young plants to damp off.

After the seedlings have made 2 or 3 leaves they may be pricked off into another bed or in flats 2 inches apart and when ready to transplant to permanent quarters may be removed with a small ball of earth without disturbing the roots.

Seeds are also sown in flats and on benches in the green house or lath house for the better control of the more choice varieties. The soil is generally from 2½ inches to 3 inches deep and is usually made up from a compost. A good mixture is one part soil, one sand, one leaf mould and if possible one part of manure from a spent hotbed. This compost thoroughly mixed is about the best average that can be used. Be sure and firm the soil after placing in flats or benches before sowing the seed. After sowing cover the seed lightly with either screened leaf mould, sand or sphagnum moss rubbed through a fine sieve. Keep shaded until seeds come up and also be very careful in watering not to make the ground too wet or soggy which is easily done in either flats or benches.

The preceding is about the general treatment for the sowing of flower seeds for the garden. There are, however, many varieties of seeds that are so fine, such as Begonias, Gloxinias, Tydeas, Gesnerias, etc., they require very special treatment and are not included in this article.

List of annuals, biennials and perennials for fall sowing in Southern California during the next three months:

Acrocliniums, everlasting flowers.
Antirrhinums, snap dragons.

Cineraria Hybrida and Cineraria Stellata, require to be planted in the garden in a half shady situation.

Calendula Prince of Orange
Calendula Meteor.

Calliopsis, also good for sowing in early spring.

Cosmos, seeds sown now until October will flower fine.

Candy-tuft, White Rocket.

Candy-tuft, Lilac flowered.

Centaurea Cyanus (blue corn flower).

Centaurea Imperialis.

Clarkia Elegans, seeds may be procured in separate colors.

Eschscholtzia, California poppy.

Gypsophylla Elegans.

Gaillardia Picta and Lorenziana.

Hunnemannia Fumaraefolia, Mexican Tulip Poppy, very fine for cutting .

Larkspur, all colors.

Leptosyne Maritima, Sea Dahlia.

Lupins, annual varieties.

Linum Rubrum, Scarlet Flax.

Lobelia, all varieties.

Mignonette, Machet and Allen's Defiance are the best.

Nigelia Damascena (Love in a Mist).

Pansies, all varieties, in either mixed or separate colors, sow from now until the first of November. Better germination will result if seeds are sown after the middle of September when the weather is cooler.

Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora, may be sown either in flats and transplanted or in the garden where it is to bloom.

Poppies, all the annual varieties, sow them where they are to bloom and be careful to protect the young plants from the birds.

Primula, Chinensis, Obconica and Malacoides, sow the seed in flats and transplant into pots. This is a good time to sow until September 15th.

Schizanthus, Butterfly flower, very pretty annuals and deserve a place in every garden. They attain a height of from 2 to 3 feet.

Stocks, annual varieties. Dwarf large flowered, 10 weeks. Princess Alice and Giant Perfection are the best.

Viola Cornuta, Tufted Pansies, grown the same as the true pansy and flower more profusely. Blossoms are not as large but are very showy.

Sweet Peas, winter flowering types. There are three types that deserve growing in every garden: Winter Flowering Spencers, Unwin Types and Winter Flowering Grandiflora Types.

To grow sweet peas successfully, produce fine flowers with long stems requires special treatment of the soil. The ground should be spaded up 18 inches to 2 feet deep and a liberal application of well rotted manure dug in. Let the ground lay for several weeks and then sow the seed in trenches. Make the trenches 6 inches deep. Sow the seed and after it is up thin out to 10 inches to 12 inches apart in the row. As the plants grow gradually fill in the trench until the level of the surrounding area is reached when they will not require any more attention except feeding with good commercial fertilizer, mulching and plenty of water.

Provide a trellis or tall brush for them to grow on and be sure to protect them as they come up, as quail and other birds will surely get away with them if you don't.

(List completed next month)

Rules Governing Fall Flower Show

1. All exhibits must be in place and properly entered by 11 a. m. of first day of show, when judging will begin and awards promptly made.

NOTE—There positively can be no variation from this rule.

2. All entries must be in the hands of the Show Committee by 9 a. m. of the opening day of exhibit. Entries made sooner will be greatly appreciated and will facilitate the handling of the show. Try and make your entries several days in advance if possible. Use your telephone.
3. All pot plants must have been in the possession of the exhibitor at least three months; all other flowers and plants must have been grown by the exhibitor.
4. The committee on awards is authorized to give suitable award for any meritorious exhibit not named on the premium list.
5. An exhibit can be entered in one class only.
6. Vases are furnished by this association for cut flowers in the competitive classes.

7. All exhibits are, from the commencement to the close of the show, in charge of the show officials, and no exhibit shall be removed without their consent, before the close of the show.

8. No article on exhibition will be considered unless it possesses points of merit.

9. All exhibits must be staged in conformity with conditions of this schedule; any excess or deficiency of count will subject the exhibit to disqualification.

10. All exhibits must be labeled with the correct names of the plants, on white cards 2x3 inches, which will be furnished by the committee. Names of exhibitor positively must not appear until after awards have been made.

The committee welcomes exhibits however small, single specimens, if meritorious, are very much desired.

No fee will be charged for making entries in the exhibit.

Entries may be made by telephone to Show Committee, Hillcrest 836, or in person, by mail or telephone, at the Flower Shop, 1115 Fourth Street. Use your telephone.

The August Meeting

By LEDA KLAUBER, Secretary



HE regular meeting of the Floral Association was held at Miss Coulter's on the evening of the 20th, those who attended numbering about fifty, and Miss Coulter's home, in itself delightful, was a bower of flowers, as she had placed a number of arrangements from her own garden and many fine specimens were brought by members. Perhaps those which attracted the greatest amount of comment, were some choice dahlias raised by Mr. Sies, and branches of a beautiful blossoming vine bearing the peculiar name of *Quisqualis Indica*. This was grown by Miss Sessions, and though not easily cultivated, it will thrive in a protected warm location. The flowers are star-shaped, resembling those of Jasmine, and are of a beautiful rose hue.

The President called the meeting to order, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, and the secretary then read several letters of acknowledgment and appreciation of the Floral Association's part in the Fleet celebration. Miss Sessions, the chairman of the committee in charge, was called upon for her report. She stated that 32 boxes had been sent, which were distributed among twelve of the ships. The flowers which were donated were all in good condition and included chiefly Asters, Roses and several varieties of the beautiful *Eucalyptus Ficifolia*. These blossoms no doubt cause special delight to the flower lover, and probably at no other port where the Fleet will anchor, will this species be found in such profusion, if at all. The rooms reserved for the Daniel's party were decorated by the committee with a wealth of *Eucalyptus*, *Begonias* and *Exacums*.

Mr. Ernest White spoke of the decorations used for the women's luncheon and wished to express, in behalf of his committee, his appreciation of the work of Mr. Morley and his assistants. Mr. Hieatt reported that the Floral Association would have an exhibit at the County Fair, which will be held on September 24th to 27th inclusive, at Balboa Park. The Association has been offered the north pergola of the Southern Counties Building. This is to take the place of the usual Fall show.

The Editor then spoke of the Query Column, which is to be a feature of the Garden. He invited the members to mail questions which will be answered in the magazine following, by some one who is an authority on the particular subject upon which the inquirer wishes information.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Morley, Mr. Gorton read his paper on "Planting Seed for Fall and Winter Flowering."

Mr. Bode gave special mention of a flower he had brought with him from the Park, the seed of which was imported during Exposition year. This plant: *Exacum affine*, is an annual of easy germination and is well recommended for its color, which is blue, and its keeping qualities when cut. There has been a call for the seed from the Coast cities as well as the East, for San Diego, it seems, is the only locality where this plant is grown extensively.

Discussion of the award of prizes was invited, and it was the consensus of opinion, that it would be a greater inducement to exhibitors, were prizes such as vases, cups, or plants offered. The opinions of the amateur, as well as the professional exhibitors, were asked for. It was agreed that there is a greater necessity for prizes for the amateur, as the professional is somewhat compensated for his efforts, by the advertising he secures in attracting the notice of those who attend the shows. It was suggested, however, that the exhibit of the individual should reach a specified standard, before it would be eligible for a prize. The advantage of having small classes, such as a one flower entry, was touched upon, so as to give as many members as possible an opportunity to participate in our shows. The Olivewood Club of National City had thirty-seven entries for the one rose class which San Diego should certainly exceed.

Mr. Hieatt proposed that our Association work in co-operation with the San Diego California Club toward making San Diego a more desirable residence city. It was suggested that we instigate a campaign for cleaning up vacant lots and parkings.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Roosevelt Memorials

Recently, a Roosevelt Memorial Association has been organized for the purpose of raising funds to provide memorials for the late Ex-President Roosevelt. The plans for the memorials are to include the erection of "monumental" memorial in Washington, and the maintenance of a park in Oyster Bay, and possibly to include the preservation of Sagamore Hill, in somewhat the same way as Mt. Vernon and Lincoln's home at Springfield are being maintained.

A national committee is now at work securing publicity for the project.

August Out-Door Meeting

By P. D. BARNHART, Pasadena

It was the twenty-ninth of July last. The place, Rosecroft, the home of Alfred D. Robinson, Point Loma; the special attraction of the time and place, was the wonderful lath house and its contents. Wonderful in three ways. First in construction, which is different in design from that of any other in the state.

Second: Because of the great variety of plants growing within its confines. They have been collected from all parts of the world, and they live together in harmony.

To name them all would require more space in the Garden than the publishers can spare for such purpose; anyway the majority of them have no common names, and to write out the botanic names would, in all probability make the readers of the Journal mad. Some

There were about two hundred visitors at this meeting, mostly women, one of whom was not ashamed to tell her age, which is eighty-four years; further more she said that she cares for her own garden, of flowers, and of vegetables.

But you men of San Diego, why were you not at that meeting with your wives, and with them, drink at the fountain of pleasure, such as only a garden of rare and beautiful flowers will afford, and breathe the inspiration of noble thoughts that emanates from such an assemblage of enthusiasts.

That man does not live by bread alone, is becoming more apparent as the years go by, and, to get away from the grind of business and of commercialism, into the channel of art



*A Corner in
the Robinson
Lathhouse*

of those names are jaw-breakers and no mistake.

Begonias predominated. They are grown in great quantity, of immense size both of stalk and of flower, fine quality, and in great variety.

The contents of this lath house is of so great excellence that it is worth going a long distance to see.

Ferns are also abundant; one species, *Acrostichum Scandens*, was new to me. The remarkable characteristic of this species is that the fertile or spore bearing fronds are wholly different in appearance from the sterile fronds.

Third; this lath house is permeated with the spirit of him who created, and cares for it. The fact must never be forgotten that even a garden or a lath house partakes of the owner thereof.

and beauty as it may be found in Floriculture is healthful and life giving.

The smallest part of such an investment is money, the major part is work, not by proxy and paid for in cash, but real honest-to-goodness work on the part of the man or woman who would succeed. Succeed in acquiring the skill necessary to greatest achievement in the art. Then, too, close observation is an essential, and persistent effort must be diligently applied; these three requisites, if indulged in as strenuously, as many men now indulge in the pastime of golf, or attending ball games, or other diversions equally useless, would make this entire coast, desert as it is in its primitive condition, blossom as the rose, and create oases as beautiful as that of Rosecroft, the home of Alfred D. Robinson.

The County Fair

By WINFIELD BARKLEY



THE San Diego Floral Association will this year combine its shows with the county fair, extending over the period of four days from September 24-27 inclusive. This will be in line with the co-operative and boosting spirit manifested throughout the city and county by other organizations, the fair being the outgrowth of the farm bureau department of the chamber of commerce and indorsed in its entirety by such other organizations as the Advertising club, Rotary club, etc., both of which organizations will put on special days and do their utmost to make the fair a big success.

The scope of the fair as now planned is very comprehensive, divided into six general heads as follows:

Section 1, for live stock, will feature cattle, goats, horses, poultry, rabbits, swine and pet stock.

Section 2, agricultural and horticultural, including such exhibits as apiarists, culinary and needle work, vegetables, cured and dried products, etc.

Section 3 will be devoted to the work of farm centers, community groups, farm home departments and individual ranch exhibits.

Section 4, educational exhibits will predominate. Exhibits are expected from the Floral Association, forestry service, horticultural commissioner's office, poultry association, milk producers, county free library, etc.

Section 5 will include tractors, farm implements, manufactured goods, mercantile displays, etc.

Section 6 covers a wide variety of the usual concessions, amusements, refreshments, etc.

A short list of some who have already arranged for space may give an even better idea of the fair's comprehensiveness. Among these are: San Diego Playgrounds department, who will install a model playground and give expert instruction to all visiting children. The Sawyer School of Secretaries will put in a modern office equipment and demonstrate. The Globe Mills will exhibit and also demonstrate. The same with the Bishop & Co., Hardy's Markets, Thearle Music Co., Southern California Music Co., W. P. Fuller & Co., Fairbanks-Morse, Savage Tire Co., etc.

The Woman's Home Products league has undertaken to fill an entire section with strictly home products. The Southern Electric Co. will demonstrate the possibilities for the farmer in an electrical way, both for the ranch work and household duties. The Standard Oil Co. is planning a fine exhibit.

There will be competitive needle work, culinary and similar exhibits under the supervision of Miss Fleda Smith of the County Farm Bureau.

As to live stock, it can be said that champion swine, cattle, rabbits, goats, pigeons, sheep, horses and other animals are actually clamoring, through their proud owners, for exhibition space, and that the class of this division will surprise all. In fact the county fair will be an eye-opener to most of us, and we are bound to learn many things of which we never even dreamed, concerning our own county.

The Flower Show

The date of the Fall Flower Show has been finally set three weeks later than the tentative date previously announced. The show is to be held as a part of the County Fair, Sept. 24, 27 inclusive, in the Pergola, north of the Southern Counties Building.

The County Fair officials have agreed to furnish sufficient awning to cover such portions of the space allotted as are not already sheltered, or in lieu of this, indoor space will be provided. The matter of exhibits will be handled as usual, and it is especially desired that a large number be entered from the comparatively smaller gardens, as well as from the homes where a larger area is devoted to this purpose.

A unique feature of this Fall Show is that

part of the awards are to be in the form of rare shrubs and trees which have been especially selected for this purpose from the stock of the West India Plant Gardens at Altadena. Avocados in several of the standard varieties and a number of *Erythina arborescens*, which are very desirable shrubs for planting in this locality, and which are not obtainable elsewhere, are offered as trophies.

Encourage your friends to exhibit flowers and plants from their gardens at the Fall Flower Show. There are not and never have been any entrance fees for exhibits, and entry is open to all gardeners—whether members of the Floral Association or not.

The classes of exhibits are as follows:

PREMIUM LIST**Section A—Open to Professionals.**

- Class 1. Best collection of decorative plants arranged for effect in space about 10x10 feet.
- Class 2. Best collection twenty-five shrubs for garden use.
- Class 3. Best collection fifteen vines.
- Class 4. Best display of potted or boxed ferns.
- Class 5. Best specimen fern; any variety.
- Class 6. Best fern hanging basket.
- Class 7. Best hanging basket other than ferns.
- Class 8. Best decorative plant.
- Class 9. Best new plant or flower not shown before.
- Class 10. Best pair tub or urn plants standing exposure.
- Class 11. Best collection potted plants.
- Class 12. Best collection Begonias, cut or potted.
- Class 13. Best collection Dahlias.
- Class 14. Best collection San Diego County seedling dahlias.
- Class 15. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.

Section B.—For Amateurs.**Dahlias**

- Class 16. Best collection, one bloom each.
- Class 17. Best three varieties "Cactus", one bloom each.
- Class 18. Best three varieties "Decorative", one bloom each.
- Class 19. Best three varieties "Paeony", one bloom each.
- Class 20. Best three varieties "Single", one bloom each.
- Class 21. Best six blooms "Pompons".
- Class 22. Best six blooms "Collarettes".
- Class 23. Best collection San Diego County Seedling, one bloom each.
- Class 24. Best collection recent introduction.
- Class 25. Best one bloom "White".
- Class 26. Best one bloom "Yellow".
- Class 27. Best one bloom "Red".
- Class 28. Best one bloom "Pink".
- Class 29. Best one bloom any other color.
- Class 30. Best one bloom San Diego County seedling.
- Class 31. Best vase of Dahlias not over 10 blooms.
- Class 32. Best jardiner arrangement of Dahlias.

Section C.—For Amateurs.

- Class 33. Best collection of Zinnias, not over three blooms each.
- Class 34. Best six blooms red or red shaded Zinnias.
- Class 35. Best six blooms pink or pink shaded Zinnias.
- Class 36. Best six blooms yellow or yellow shaded Zinnias.
- Class 37. Best six blooms any other color Zinnias.

- Class 38. Best jardiner arrangement of Zinnias.
 - Class 39. Best vase, basket or other arrangement of Zinnias.
 - Class 40. Best display of Asters.
 - Class 41. Best display of Marigolds.
 - Class 42. Best display of Cannas.
 - Class 43. Best display of Gladiolas.
 - Class 44. Best display of Annuals.
 - Class 45. Best display of Perennials.
 - Class 46. Best basket of Annuals.
 - Class 47. Best new flower or plant not before exhibited.
 - Class 48. Best display of cut or potted fibrous Begonias.
 - Class 49. Best display of tuberous Begonias.
 - Class 50. Best one specimen fibrous Begonia.
 - Class 51. Best one specimen tuberous Begonia.
 - Class 52. Best one specimen Rex Begonia.
 - Class 53. Best collection Rex Begonias, leaves on moss.
 - Class 54. Best specimen Rex, San Diego County seedling, cross or hybrid.
 - Class 55. Best specimen Maidenhair Fern.
 - Class 56. Best specimen fern, other than maidenhair.
 - Class 57. Best collection fern fronds on moss.
 - Class 58. Best arrangement of Begonias and ferns in bowl, basket or vase.
 - Class 59. Best Fern hanging basket.
 - Class 60. Best hanging basket other than ferns.
 - Class 61. Best foliage plant for interior decoration.
 - Class 62. Best flowering plant for interior decoration. (Must be in flower.)
- Section E.—For amateurs.**
- Class 63. Best table decoration.
- N. B. Table decoration may be completely changed for each day of exhibit. Award will be made by popular vote each day of show.
- There will be but six tables, so make reservations early by application to show committee, Hillcrest 836. Applicant must reserve table for entire period of exhibit.

Section F.

- Class 64. Best general exhibit by any community outside of the City of San Diego.

That Mission Valley Water

It is a matter of profound regret to gardeners and others who know anything about the quality of Mission Valley water that the city has found it necessary to have recourse to this source of supply—especially for irrigation. The toxic effect of this water is very noticeable upon the more tender plants, and it would seem to a thoughtful observer that this water is hardly suitable or safe "for internal use" by the human population of our city.

The September Garden

By MARY MATTHEWS



HIS month "carry on", as for last month—many things can be done despite this dry and scorching weather. Clean up everywhere, burn all trash, dead blooms, and any useless branches that you have cut away and return the ashes to the soil—along with the fertilizer you are going to use. In a garden properly cared for there is no waste. In the borders keep all dead flower stalks cut off. Save seeds of any of your choice summer blooming plants, the late bloomers will need thorough watering, and the ground well stirred afterwards. A little commercial fertilizer is often a great help just at this time, but use it carefully and always lots of water. Chrysanthemums, Dahlias, etc., that are coming on for fall blooms will need daily care, water, disbudding, keeping down suckers, etc., and a good spraying overhead, done late in the evening.

Anemone, Larkspurs, Mignonette, Fox Gloves, Pinks, Scarlet Flax, California Poppy can all be sown now if your ground has been prepared, also any of the sweet smelling herbs, you may care for—Lavender, Rose-Mary, Balm, Anise, Coriander, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Sage, and many others can be started now from seeds or cuttings. The seeds of most of these take a long time to come up, so it would be well to plant them in a box to themselves—in well sandy soil. Of course, you will make out your bulb list this month and purchase as soon as possible what can be procured here at home. Freesias, Sparaxis, Ixias, and Watsonias should all be in by the last of this month, *Lilium Candidum* should not be kept out of the ground longer than this month, as it makes a winter growth—this is the "Madonna lily". Also St. Joseph's lily of old gardens, not to be confused with the *Lilium longiflorum*, "Bermuda Easter lily"—also you should put in your Roman Hyacinths at this time if you wish the flowers for the Christmas season. Give them a partly shaded location, good drainage, with a cushion of sand under each bulb. Be sure to include the Spanish Iris in your list, they do nicely, and are great favorites in this locality. With all these bulbs—if the rains do not come along in due time, give a good irrigation and then keep the soil loose on top till growth appears. Don't forget a good lot of *Gladiolus* for early blooms. Among newer bulbs, that should be seen in gardens here, are *Lycoris Squamagera*, and *Childanthus fragrans*. *Lycoris squamagera* has the habits of our old favorite, *Amaryllis Belladonna*, blooming after the foliage has gone, sending up a tall, naked scape terminating in a cluster of rosy

lilac flowers very fragrant. This was introduced in 1840 by Hall and named *Amaryllis Halli*; was lost to cultivation for a number of years, but has lately been reintroduced by florists as *Lycoris Squamagera*. It is from China. *Childanthus fragrans*, is nearly a very pretty yellow *Amaryllis*, a summer bloomer, retaining its strap leaved foliage 'till the flowers are past. A third is *Acidanthera bicolor* from Abyssinia, closely related to the *Gladiolus*. The flowers are creamy white, widely expanded, with a violet brown blotch on each petal. They carry from six to eight flowers on a stalk, and last well when cut, and early spring bloomer. The greater number of new things introduced are well suited to this locality, being chiefly tropical or subtropical. I always feel as if we ought to try them out even if in very limited lots. Where the subject is grown from seeds the introducer to the market is always willing to let you have a trial packet of seed or, if a bulb, one or two, and they may increase rapidly so that you can soon work up a stock—and not feel that the expense is too great—certainly not where you have the pleasure of getting a new thing.

Transplant pansies that were sown last month, if they are large enough; put in another lot of seed—also your small stock, and campanula should be shifted—they are better for being transplanted once or twice before going into permanent situations.

Members of the Floral Association!

Co-operation is the watchword of today. Encourage the development of beautiful home gardens. Exhibit at the Fall Flower Show.

A Suggestion from Pasadena

If the care taker of the parking on either side of the street from the Santa Fe depot to the ocean front would give the grass more fertilizer, not so much water, and keep the lawn mower off, the remainder of the season, up to December first, he will have a lawn. An exotic such as blue grass is, will not do its best in this climate if cut after the first of June.

P. D. BARNHART, Pasadena.

BOOST your city and county by exhibiting in the Fall Flower Show, Balboa Park, September 24th to 27th inclusive.

Participation in Fleet Celebration

That the efforts of the Floral Association towards assisting in an appropriate way, in the entertainment of the Secretary of the Navy and our Pacific Fleet on its recent visit to this port were appreciated is evidenced by the letters published below. A committee of the Association, headed by Miss K. O. Sessions as chairman, saw to it that Mr. and Mrs. Daniel's suite at the Grant Hotel was beautifully decorated with suitable flowers, and that over thirty large boxes of flowers were sent to the different battleships which were our guests.

A unique feature of the decorative material used was the effective utilization of various shades of the flowers of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.

Not only was this species especially beautiful for this purpose, but probably nowhere else on the party's itinerary would it be possible for its members to have an opportunity of seeing it.

August 11, 1919.

Miss K. O. Sessions,
1628 W. Lewis St.,
San Diego, Calif.

Dear Miss Session:

The Executive Committee desires to express to you and to the Floral Association, through you, their sincere appreciation of your assistance in making the stay of the Secretary of the Navy Daniels and the Pacific Fleet a success. Your hearty co-operation with us is gratefully acknowledged.

Sincerely yours,

PACIFIC FLEET CELEBRATION COMMITTEE,
Melville Klauber,
W. S. Dorland,
Carl Heilbron.

San Diego Floral Association,
San Diego, Cal.

Gentlemen:

Captain Christy begs to thank the San Diego Floral Association for its gracious act in sending the bunch of immortelles to the Cabin Mess.

Sincerely,

G. C. HOOVER,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, by direction.
U. S. S. Wyoming,
San Diego, Cal., Aug. 8th.
U. S. S. Wyoming,

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 8.

San Diego Floral Association,
San Diego, Cal.
Gentlemen:

In behalf of the Wardroom mess I wish to thank you for the beautiful flowers which you so kindly and thoughtfully sent us.

Such gifts are doubly appreciated by us as a luxury so seldom obtainable on a battleship. Please feel that you are all most welcome at any time to the "Wyoming" and especially to the Wardroom mess.

Sincerely,

G. C. HOOVER,
Lieutenant, U. S. Navy,
Treasurer Wardroom Mess.
U. S. S. Wyoming,

San Pedro, Cal., Aug. 9.

The San Diego Floral Association:

The Junior Officers of this vessel wish to thank you for the beautiful flowers given us by your association. The spirit of hospitality of your beautiful city is great and I assure you every one had a most enjoyable stay and our only wish is to return for a longer stay in the near future.

HENRY L. PITTS,
Ensign U. S. N., Treasurer Junior Mess.

U. S. S. Georgia,
San Diego, Cal., August 8, 1919.

San Diego Floral Association,
San Diego, Calif.

Gentlemen:

On behalf of myself and the officers' messes of the U. S. S. Georgia I wish to express my sincere thanks for the beautiful boxes of flowers that were so generously sent by your association on our arrival in port.

It is another beautiful evidence of the great hospitality of the people of San Diego and we all consider ourselves fortunate to be assigned to duty in this vicinity.

With renewed thanks for your beautiful gift, I am

Very sincerely yours,

LEIGH C. PALMER,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

Ants!

Snails!

THE Argentine Ant has become well established here and is very troublesome in houses and grounds. Let us explain our system of control.

Slug and Snail Traps
prove their right of existence.

ROBERTS CO. Office, 4188 Georgia St.
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The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor
G. L. Fleming, Manager
Office, 945 Seventh St., San Diego, Cal.

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Notice to Subscribers

If you have renewed your subscription you will find the date on the wrapper has been changed accordingly. This is your receipt; and the Garden takes this opportunity of expressing its appreciation of your lasting interest in the work which the magazine is carrying on.

THE PUBLISHERS.

To Fumigate Trees

Arrangements have been made through the County Horticultural Commissioner's Office with a fumigator to treat scale infested trees in private gardens or small orchards at a nominal cost.

Applications for his services may be made to the Horticultural Commissioner's office.

Flowers

Flowers, says Ruskin, seem intended for the solace of ordinary humanity. Children love them; quiet, tender, contented, ordinary people love them as they grow; they are the cottager's treasure; and in the crowded town mark, as with a little broken fragment of rainbow, the windows of the workers in whose heart rests the covenant of peace.

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The Query Corner

[Editor's Note:—Questions and answers on garden problems will be published monthly under this caption. Garden readers are invited to use this service. Questions will be answered as accurately as possible by "those who know".]

Q. My watermelon vines are covered with small black insects, and the leaves are curling up and dying. What do you suggest as a remedy?

A. Your vines are probably infested with melon aphid, which feed on the plant juices and causes the leaves to curl and die. Spray both sides of the vine with "Black Leaf 40" (or any tobacco decoction which contains about 40% nicotine), in proportions of 1 teaspoonful of the tobacco extract to one gallon of water (preferably soapy water). If possible, this should be done before the leaves curl.

Q. What shrubs may be planted in a garden somewhat exposed to ocean winds?

A. *Acacia armata*, *Coronilla glauca*, *Coprosma baueriana*, *Tamarix* species, the thicker leaved *Pittosporums*, such as *P. tobira*, *P. crassifolium*.

Q. Can I transplant Poinsettias now?

A. It would be safer to wait until February or March, when the plants are dormant.

Q. The leaves on my Viburnums and Fuchsias present a tarnished appearance, and are very much disfigured. What is the cause and the remedy?

A. Probably your plants are infested with Greenhouse Thrips. Spray both sides of the leaves with the following solution:

Commercial Lime Sulphur.....	1 ½ pints
Black Leaf 40.....	½ fl. oz.
Water	7 gals.

The above insecticides may be obtained at almost any seed store.

New Landscaping Firm

Ralph D. Cornell, landscape architect, and Theo. Payne, well known nurseryman, have hung out their shingle in Los Angeles as landscape architects.

They are to do general garden designing and Mr. Payne is to give special attention to wild garden planning.

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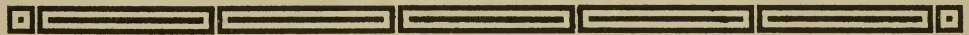
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